

MONAKHOV, N.I., inzh., glavnnyy red.; TURIANSKIY, M.A., inzh., sam.
glevnogo red.; KACHURIN, Ye.D., inzh., red.sbornika; PECHEUR-
CHIK, S.A., inzh., red.sbornika; PLEVZNER, A.S., zav.red.
izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

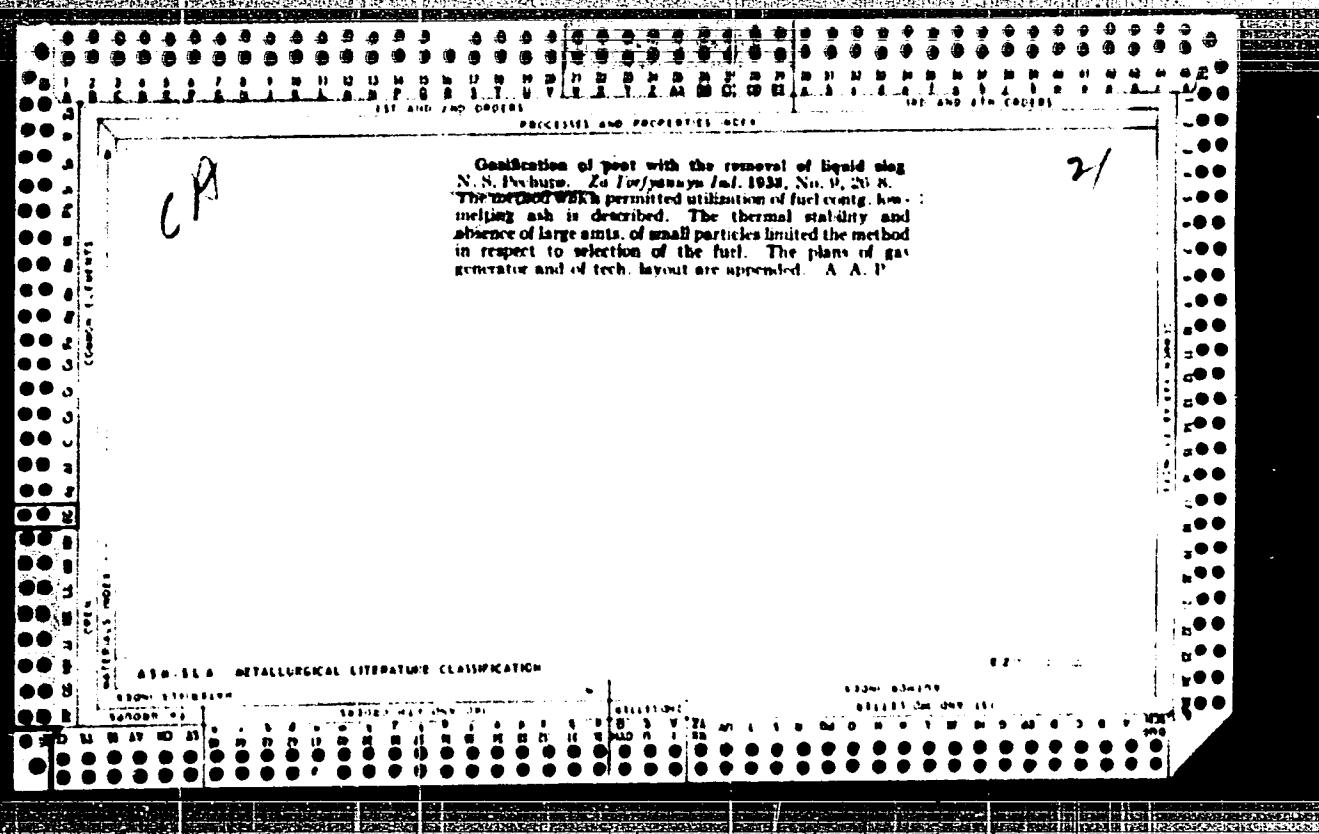
[Collection No.2 of consolidated cost indexes of buildings and
structures of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises to be used in
the revaluation of capital assets] Sbornik no.2 ukrupnennykh
pokazatelei stoimosti zdanii i sooruzhenii predpriatii tsvetnoi
metallurgii dlia pereotsenki osnovnykh fondov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroyt., arkhit. i stroyt.materialam, 1959. 269 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroytel'stva.
(Nonferrous metal industries--Equipment and supplies)

OSTROVSKIY, I.I., inzh., red.; GRIGOROV, I.I., inzh., red.;
MURASHEV, A.G., inzh., red.; PECHURCHIK, S.A., inzh.,
red.; VEDENKIN, D.P., inzh., red.; KUDINOV, M.P., inzh.
red.; YELISEYeva, Ye.Ye., inzh., red.; PETRUNIN, I.S.,
inzh., red.; TURIANSKIY, M.A., inzh., red.; POZDNYAKOVA,
L.V., inzh., red.; KOKOV, K.V., inzh., red.

[Collections Nos.5, 6, 14, 43 of standard district uniform
estimates for construction work] Sbornik No.5, 6, 14, 43
odizykh-raionnykh edinichnykh rastsenok na stroitel'nye
raboty. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1965. 86 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po de-
lam stroiteľstva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Ostrovskiy, Vedenkin,
Kudinov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki
stroiteľstva Gosstroya SSSR (for Grigorov, Murashev, Petrunin,
Yeliseyeva, Turianskiy, Pozdnyakova). 4. Gosudarstvennyy insti-
tut po proektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for
Pechurchik). 5. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po proyekti-
rovaniyu predpriyatiy tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Kokov).



PECHURO, N. S.

Pechuro, N. S. - "Uninterrupted deco position of shale bars on a moving, heated platform", (Report 1), Trudy Mosk. in-ta ton'koj khim. tekhnologii im. Ieronimova, Issue 2, 1949, p. 59-66.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1949).

PECHUGA, M. S.

Hydraulic resistance of tar-coated tower packing. Lin-Ti-pi Chen, L. L. Chiu, and N. S. Pechuga. *Cetainya* [Transl. from Eng. No. 9, 55-77].—Gas flow pressure drops through packed towers as affected by the degree of fouling of the packing material with pitches and coke contaminants were measured with the use of a lab column 1500 mm. high and 150 mm. in diam., charged with Pt or steel spheres 4.8 or 5.1 mm. in diam., to which pitch layers ranging from 0.6 to 1.0 mm. in thickness were artificially applied. Pressure drops of a controlled and variable stream of air from a rotary blower were measured with manometers placed at intervals of 250 mm. up the column. Volume ratios of media aperture to total volume of the fouled sphere, K/H , ranged from 1:1.82 to 1:3.70, 1:3.65, 1:4.55 and 1:5.55. Results were plotted in the form $\log \frac{P_0}{P} = A + n \log Re$ where Re (Froude's no.) is $\rho d_{eq} v^2 / \mu$. The exptl. work covered only the narrow range (viscous flow) in which $\log \frac{P_0}{P}$ and $\log Re$ had the values of 3.2 to 5.00 and 0.4 to 2.0, resp. The const. A equals $c n K/H$ where n , c and μ are functions of sphere diam., and film thickness; for example: for the 4.8-mm. spheres with a film of 0.5 mm., the values are 0.7, 1.3, and 3.0; 0.5 to 0.0 mm., 0.01, 4.2, and 1.3; 3.0 to 5.0 mm., 0.3, 4.2, and 0.0. H. L. Oba.

PECHURO, I.S.; GRODZINSKIY, E.Ya.; PESIN, O.Yu.

Obtaining acetylene by the electric cracking of liquid hydro-
carbon stock. Gaz. prom. 8 no.2:47-49 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

PECHURO, N.S.; PESIK, O.Yu.; SATALOV, A.I.; TALIBERAMOV, M.K.

Obtaining acetylene from liquid hydrocarbons. Gaz. prot. R no. 8:10-
43 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AF7006847

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0164/0172

AUTHOR: Pechuro, N. S. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences); Gol'din, V. I.;
Merkur'yev, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Decomposition of pure hydrocarbons during electroerosive machining using a
dynamolectric pulse generatorSOURCE: Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhush-
chikh stankov. Khimicheskiye reaktsii organicheskikh produktov v elektricheskikh
razryadakh (Chemical reactions of organic products in electric discharges), Moscow,
Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 164-172

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion, alkane, aromatic hydrocarbon, cyclohexane

ABSTRACT: The effect of various types of hydrocarbons used as interelectrode media
(n-heptane, n-octane, n-decane, tetradecane, cyclohexane, benzene, o-xylene, tetralin)
on the chemical reactions taking place during electroerosive machining was studied
under conditions approximating those prevailing in the operation of making holes ($d =$
20 mm) in steel parts. The power source was an MIG-2B dynamolectric generator with
a pulse repetition frequency of 600 cycles. The physicochemical properties of the
pure hydrocarbons were found to have a considerable effect on the characteristics of
the process of electroerosive machining of the metal. Empirical equations are derived

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7006848

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0173/0180

AUTHOR: Merkur'yev, A. N.; Pesin, O. Yu.; Pechuro, N. S. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the decomposition in condensed discharges of liquid organic products used as interelectrode media in electroerosive machining of metals

SOURCE: Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhushchikh stankov. Khimicheskiye reaktsii organicheskikh produktov v elektricheskikh razryadakh (Chemical reactions of organic products in electric discharges). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 173-180

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion, aromatic hydrocarbon, alkane, cyclohexane

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out in order to determine the nature of the decomposition of pure organic compounds used as interelectrode media in electroerosive machining when they are acted upon by condensed discharges. The compounds studied were representatives of paraffins, naphthenes, and aromatic hydrocarbons (n-heptane, n-octane, n-decane, n-tetradecane, benzene, o-xylene, tetralin, and cyclohexane). The yield of gaseous decomposition products was found to depend substantially on the type of medium. The maximum amount of gas was formed by the decomposition of paraffin hydrocarbons, and the minimum by the decomposition of aromatic compounds. Relation-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AF7006848

ships were established between the structure of the molecule being decomposed and the nature and amount of the products. Empirical decomposition equations were derived, and the fraction of energy consumed by the chemical reactions was determined. The dependence of erosion on the nature of the interelectrode medium is discussed. Orig. art. has 6 tables.

SUB CODE: //07,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Em Tkhe Den, Pechuro, N. S.,
Gilyarovskaya, L. A. SGV 156-58-1-38/46

TITLE: Use of Movable Checkers for Thermic Coal Processing (Primeneniye
podvizhnykh nasadok dlya termicheskoy pererabotki ugley)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 157 - 160 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In some production processes a moving laminated solid phase
is successfully used as a catalyst, heat carrier, or adsorbent.
As investigations of the authors have shown, this principle
may be extended to thermal processing of pulverized solid
fuels, too. In order to prove the technological possibilities
of this method, the authors decomposed two samples of solid
fuels showing different properties and heating behavior: a)
a boghead from Olenek, an easily meltable fuel, and b) brown
coal from Ao-Di(Korea) of low mechanical and thermal strength.
Table 1 gives the features of the two coal sorts, table 2
the semicoking products, while table 3 contains some data
on the composition of first gases from this partial carbonization.
Table 4 features the coal tars from both coal sorts. These

Card 1/3

Use of Movable Checkers for Thermic Coal Processing

SOV,156 - 58-1-38/46

coals were thermally processed on a movable, circulating checker under particular consideration of the variability of gas yield and gas composition with temperature. The pilot plant is shown in figure 1. As a checker cast iron balls of 4,8 mm diam. were used. The grain size of the coal processed was 0,5 to 1,0 mm. In table 5 the products obtained are given, while figures 2 and 3 show the content of combustible gas components, and the gas heating value, depending on the temperature. Besides thermal decomposition of coal from Ao-Di some thermochemical processes have also taken place, whereas processes of thermal decomposition prevailed in processing the boghead from Olenek. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) According to the principle described easily melttable fossil fuels can be processed. 2) Industrial gases can be generated from pulverized fuels under consideration of reagents containing oxygen, with this process. 3) The solid residue can be burned, the generated heat being used for preheating the circulating checker. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

Use of Movable Checkers for Thermic Coal Processing

SOV.156 36-1-36,46

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neftekhimicheskogo sinteza i iskusstvennogo zhidkogo
topliva Moskovskogo instituta tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
im.M.V.Lomonosova (Chair of Petrochemical Synthesis and
Synthetic Liquid Fuels of the Institute of Fine-Chemical
Engineering imeni M.V.Lomonosov,Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

Card 3/3

After the initial period, it is believed that the
process can be continued for several days.
The process may be stopped at any time.

The apparatus is designed to handle 100 kg.
of fuel per cycle. The design, etc., is
not yet finalized.

In the distillation of easily sintering fuels (i.e.,
those which sinter at 400-450°) they pass at first through
the various unheated can easily sintering. This
can then enter the heat of the furnace in continuous motion
and remain there, as provided by the apparatus,
until it reaches the field of the primary burner and is
burned. Once in the field of the primary burner, it is
impossible to stop it from burning. It is
therefore necessary to follow the outlines which have been
given above for the processing of such fuels. The intention is
now to continue the processing of such fuels. The intention is
not to cover, however, all fuel to fulfill the function of the
apparatus. In this process, it is true, since that is the
method used to prevent the sintering of the fuel. This method
may also be applied to non fusible fuels that have to be
burned.

and the influence of the amount of benzene on volatile hydrocarbons.

In the first, strength and thermal stability, as well as the physical and chemical properties, were determined at temperatures up to 1000°C. In the second, the experiments were carried out at 1000°C. Benzene was added with coke or broken coal, and the temperature was raised to 1000°C. The pressure of fixed benzene (1 atom) here is indicated.

In the third, it was observed that the increase of pressure to 11 kg/cm² increased the amount of the light fractions (at the melting point) in the primary tar from 20% to about 40%. Benzene and hydrogen were used as reagent catalysts. Hydrogen increases the average size of the molecules of hydrocarbon in the secondary tar. It must be assumed that in a corresponding way, benzene increases the average size of the molecules of the primary tar. The benzene reacts with the carbon in the furnace, so that the coke is reduced. This is why the amount of coke in the secondary tar is smaller than in the primary tar. The difference between the two tars is the presence of benzene in the secondary tar.

Article 3

170-100-00-00000
Soviet Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on November 1, 1957

to V. I. Lomonosov Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni V. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni V. V. Lomonosov), Kafedra neftekhimicheskogo sinteza i nausnychnykh zhidkikh topliva (Chair of Petroleum Chemical Synthesis and Synthetic Liquid Fuels)

Date: September 25, 1957

170-100-00-00000

5(1,3)

AUTHOR:

Pechuro, N. S.

S.V. 107-14-12, 1

TITLE:

Processing of Mud on Movable Checkers (referat na russkom i anglickom jazykakh po polzovaniyu na polivishnykh massadakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimicheskaya promstvost' i kaya tekhnologiya, '908, br 4, p. 138 - 142 (1978)

ABSTRACT:

In the destructive hydrogenation and the thermal dissolution of solid fossil fuels a considerable amount of mud is formed. In the solid phase of the latter one part of the liquid products is retained. To prevent the losses of these products and to reutilize them for the operation cycle, the mud is processed at present by a) centrifuging, b) semicoking. In modern plants it is possible to distil off about 70% of the oils present in the mud; this is done in rotary furnaces (Reis 1-3). The output of the rotary furnaces is, however, low. The fuel gas and electricity consumption are high, and there are some more deficiencies: short life of the worms, insufficient blowing off of the heavy oil, and the impossibility of using the solid

Card 1/4

Processing of Mud on Movable Checkers

SCV/13-18-4-32,22

residue in the production process. To work out an economical method the mud processing on movable checkers was investigated on a laboratory plant (Fig.page 139). It is a seamless steel tube shaft plant. The upper part of the apparatus is connected with a bunker (1) in which there are checkers (metal balls of about 6 mm diameter). The checker is moved by a hopper device (2) and is preheated by an electric oven (3). In the preheated state it is lowered into the reaction zone heated from outside (5). The bunker (6) is fed with mud transported by the worm (4) into the reaction zone. Due to their contact with the preheated checker the liquid products are evaporated and are directed off together with the gas through the separator. The solid residue with the cooled checker is sieved on the hopper mechanism (2). The purified checker may be used again. Mud from a thermal decomposition of peat (diesel oil as solvent), ukrainckiy brown coal and from a destructive hydrogenation of pit coal was investigated. Table 1 shows the basic data of these types of mud. First the liquid products were extracted for

Card 2/4

Processing of Mud on Movable Checkers

SOV/13-58-4-22, 22

the purpose of comparison, and then were subjected to semicoking. Table 2 shows the results obtained. Therefrom the optimum processing conditions on movable checkers were determined (Table 3). Table 4 shows that this process is sufficiently economical and secure. A high degree of distillation of the liquid products. The collected product was obtained in yields between 52.3 - 52.5%. 64.4-66.1% could be obtained by extraction. This method may be employed for the processing of mud from coal-oil mixtures formed in the coking, semicoking and gas production, as well as in the distillation of petroleum from the rocks and sands soaked with it. Mrs. N.L. Solomova, Engineer, took part in the experimental part of this work. There are 1 figure, 4 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V.Lomonosov) Kafeira neftekhimicheskoy sintez i iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva (Chair of Petroleum chemical Synthesis and Synthetic Liquid Fuels)

Card 3/4

S/196/61/000/010/028/037
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Pechuro, N.S., Merkur'yev, A.N., Grodzinskiy, E.Ya.,
and Sokolova, N.I.

TITLE: An investigation of physical-chemical changes
occurring in organic media under the influence of
electrical discharges. Decomposition of liquid organic
media during spark machining of metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no. 10, 1961, 41, abstract 10K 236. (Symposium "Problems
of electrical machining of materials", M., AS USSR,
1960, 14-24)

TEXT: The organic liquids used during spark machining of
metals (ligroin, kerosine, oil etc.) are decomposed by electrical
discharge. Investigations of the changes in the physico-chemical
properties of petroleum products, Synthin and Estonian shale
pitch after prolonged electric spark treatment show extensive
decomposition of their organic compounds accompanied by an increase
in the content of sulphur components and evolution of acetylene,
hydrogen and soot; there is an increase in specific gravity.
Card 1/2

S/856/62/000/000/007/011
E194/E135

AUTHORS: Pechuro, N.S., and Merkur'yev, A.N.

TITLE: Investigation of the decomposition of organic liquids
in transient electric discharges

SOURCE: Problemy elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov. Tsentr.
nauchnoissl. labor. elek. obrab. mat. AN SSSR.
Ed. by B.R. Lazarenko. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962.
181-191

TEXT: Although much work has been done on the production of
unsaturated hydrocarbons from natural and refinery gas, most
acetylene is still made from carbide, which is inconvenient. The
most promising ways of making acetylene are oxidative and thermal
cracking and various processes involving electric discharges.
Electrical discharges have mostly been applied to gas, but
relatively little has been done on the electrical treatment of
organic liquids. Following a review of earlier work, new work and
preliminary qualitative results from its first stage are described.
A petroleum product with a boiling range of 140-250 °C was cracked
by transient low-voltage electric discharges employing ✓

Card 1/3

Investigation of the decomposition...

S/856/62/000/000/007/011
E194/E135

This composition was virtually independent of the applied voltage in the range 60-300 V. However, the production of gas was more efficient when, for a given voltage, the current was increased, or with higher voltage with a given mean current. The apparatus was run for about 5 hours to obtain a material balance and this showed that about 2.5 kg of liquid feed are required to produce 1 m³ of acetylene. The cracked gas could be used directly to produce acetaldehyde with a satisfactory yield. The liquid phase remaining after treatment is unstable in colour on exposure to heat and light, and there is some increase in specific gravity, refractive index, iodine value and molecular weight. Some sludge forms. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

L 23355-66 EWP(1)/EWP(k)/ET(1)/T/EWP(t)
ACC NR: AP6000635

IJP(c) RM/D/LD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/65/000/001/0020/0035

AUTHOR: Merkur'yev, A. N. (Moscow); Pechuro, N. S. (Moscow);
Royter, L. A. (Moscow); Gol'din, V. I. (Moscow); Peshin, O. Yu. (Moscow)33
32

B

ORO: none

TITLE: Media for precision electroerosion machining of metals

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1965, 20-36

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion machining, metal machining

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the effect of various interelectrode media on the process of electroerosion machining (EEM) of steels is described. Paraffin, naphthene, and aromatic hydrocarbons, mono-, di-, and tri-atomic alcohols, polyethyl-siloxanes (No. 3 and No. 5 silicones), kerosine, Estonian shale resin, and green soap were tested. It was found that the electrode erosion and wear depend on the medium and the power-supply source used. The best results were obtained with No. 3 silicone and tetralin used with longer pulses; the specific erosion increased with the discharge energy which enhanced the power efficiency of the

Card 1/2

2

L 2339-66

ACC NR: AP6000635

process. Structural and stainless steel cutting was tested with these inorganic liquids as interelectrode media: oil-water emulsion, kaolin suspension in water, same with NaCl and $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, solution of NaCl, solution of NaCl and $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, solution of NaCl and KOH, soluble glass, and water. The best results were obtained with the NaCl-and- FeCl_3 solution: the electroerosion process combined with the electrochemical ensured a very clean cut surface and high efficiency. Detailed laboratory data is tabulated. Orig. art. has 7 figures, 4 formulas, and 11 tables.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

5/856/62/000/000/008/011
E194/E135

AUTHORS: Pechuro, N.S., Grodzinskiy, E.Ya., and Pesin, O.Yu.

TITLE: The influence of the character of the feedstock on the composition and yield of decomposition products in electro-cracking of liquid hydrocarbons in an arc discharge

SOURCE: Problemy elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov. Tsentr. nauchnoissl. labor. elek. obrab. mat. AN SSSR. Ed. by B.R. Lazarenko. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 192-196.

TEXT: The influence of the experimental conditions and of the feedstock on the products formed by electro-cracking have been inadequately studied. Contradictory results have been published. Tests were accordingly made with pure normal paraffinic hydrocarbons, with cycloparaffins and with aromatic compounds and, for comparison, with petroleum fractions with boiling ranges of 130-230 °C and 230-280 °C. The test cell, holding 70 mlitre of liquid, was made of transparent plastic except that benzene and O-xylol were tested in a quartz glass cell. The gap between the
Card 1/3

S/856/62/000/000/008/011
E194/E135

The influence of the character of ...

point-sphere steel electrodes was 1 mm. The open circuit voltage of the supply was 15 kV, with the current limited to 60 mA by a ballast resistance of 250 kilohms. Analyses of the gases obtained are tabulated and it is found that for normal paraffinic hydrocarbons the proportion of acetylene in the resulting gas increases somewhat with the chain length of the feed whilst the olefin yield remains practically constant. On cracking cyclohexane, the gas produced yields more acetylene (31%) than when the feed is paraffinic hydrocarbon of the same chain length, n-hexane (27%). Gas obtained from the decomposition of aromatic compounds is mainly acetylene and hydrogen; in the case of benzene the acetylene yield was 37%. The composition of gas produced by electro-cracking of petroleum distillate was very similar to that of paraffinic hydrocarbons. It made little difference whether d.c. or a.c. was used. From the carbon/hydrogen ratio in the initial and finished products, calculations are made of the yields of gas and carbon, and of the amounts of power and feed consumed. Theoretical and experimental values agreed, and for subsequent work the amount of feed used and of carbon produced were

Card 2/3

The influence of the character of ... S/856/62/000/000/008/011
E194/E135

calculated from the measured amount of gas evolved. The total yield of gas differed little from one hydrocarbon to another, though the amount of carbon produced varied. Calculated values of the specific mean power consumption are 4.4 kWh/m³ C₂H₂ from paraffinic hydrocarbons, and 4 kWh/m³ C₂H₂ when cracking cyclohexanes. It is best to use aromatic compounds for cracking because they need only about half the power of the other compounds. The results are valid only for the particular experimental conditions; later work showed that the yield and composition of the gas depend not only on the electrical conditions but also on the spark gap, the shape and arrangement of the electrodes and their surface condition. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

✓

Card 3/3

S/856/62/000/000/009/011
E194/E135

AUTHORS: Pechuro, N.S., and Merkur'yev, A.N.

TITLE: A study of the process of gas formation during the decomposition of organic liquids in low-voltage transient electric discharges

SOURCE: Problemy elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov. Tsentr. nauchnoissl. labor. elek. obrab. mat. AN SSSR. Ed. by B.R. Lazarenko. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 199-208

TEXT: A high-speed camera developed by B.N. Zolotykh was used to study the process of gas-bubble formation by electric discharges through organic liquids. Camera type CKC-1 (SKS-1) made runs of 1 second duration taking 4000 frames per second. The subject was illuminated by lamps to a total wattage of 3.5 kW. Two test cells were made, of transparent plastic: one contained two graphite spherical electrodes with a 3 mm gap bridged by an intermediate contact in the form of a graphite sphere 8 - 9 mm diameter; the other had six main electrodes, 20 mm diameter, with five intermediate contacts made of graphite spheres 8 - 9 mm diameter,

Card 1/3

A study of the process of gas ...

S/856/62/000/000/009/011
E194/E135

the arrangement being the same as was used in the study of the decomposition of organic liquids in electric discharges (present collection of articles, 181-191). Tests were made with a petroleum distillate of boiling range 140-250 °C and with ethanol. The voltage ranged from 60 to 180 V. Typical records of gas-bubble formation obtained at different voltages are illustrated and described. The processes were very similar whether ethanol or distillate were used but were much easier to observe with ethanol because less carbon was formed. High-speed films and oscillograms of the process were taken simultaneously with the multi-electrode cell and confirmed that several simultaneous discharges are recorded on the oscillogram as a single impulse. It was also found that gas bubbles and hydraulic shock have considerable influence in displacing the intermediate contacts during discharge. From the simultaneous films and oscillograms preliminary conclusions are drawn concerning the mechanism of discharge initiation and development. One kind of discharge initiation commences with breakdown of a microfilm of liquid dielectric between the intermediate contact and one of the

Card 2/3

S/856/62/000/000/010/011
E194/E135

AUTHORS: Pechuro, N.S., Grodzinskiy, E.Ya., and Pesin, O.Yu.

TITLE: The decomposition of organic liquids in high-voltage impulse discharges

SOURCE: Problemy elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov. Tsentr. nauchnoissl. labor. elek. obrab. mat. AN SSSR. Ed. by B.R. Lazarenko. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 209-213.

TEXT: It was desired to find whether the relationships observed during the electrocracking of organic liquids (present collection of articles, 192-198) also hold for other kinds of discharges, and in particular with high-voltage impulses. Pulse durations of 10^{-6} and 10^{-3} seconds were used, derived from a capacitor discharge circuit with a charging voltage of 13.5 kV. The liquids were the same as before, namely normal paraffins, certain aromatics and two petroleum distillates, and the same test cells were used. Individual hydrocarbons yielded products in somewhat different proportions in the two cases but the general

Card 1/2

S/856/62/000/000/011/011
E194/E135

AUTHORS: Pechuro, N.S., and Merkur'yev, A.N.

TITLE: An investigation of transient electrical discharges used to decompose organic liquids

SOURCE: Problemy elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov. Tsentr. nauchnoissl. labor. elek. obrab. mat. AN SSSR. Ed. by B.R. Lazarenko. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 214-219.

TEXT: During the investigation of the decomposition of organic liquids in transient electric discharges (present collection of articles, 181-191) it was decided to take oscillograms of current and voltage during the discharges; using an electromagnetic oscillograph type MNC-2 (MPU-2) with film speeds ranging from 250 to 5000 mm/sec. The open circuit voltage of supply could range from 60 to 300 V and heavy currents could be passed. It was clear from numerous oscillograms that when a single intermediate contact is used the current and voltage curves are very similar to those of a transient a.c. arc. Analysis of the oscillograms shows that there are two cases of initiation and development of interrupted

✓ /

Card 1 / 3

An investigation of transient ...

S/856/62/000/000/011/011
E194/E135

impulses. This suggests that in many cases a number of discharges occur simultaneously, the oscillograms recording only the mean current and voltage. Data are given about the discharge frequencies with various values of supply voltage under the particular experimental conditions used. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

PECHURO, N.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5186

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya
laboratoriya elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov

Problemy elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov (Problems of the
Electrical Machining of Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1960. 247 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,200 copies printed.
(Series: Its: Trudy)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Resp. Ed.: B. R.
Lazarenko; Ed. of Publishing House: M. L. Podgoyetskiy;
Tech. Ed.: S. P. Golub'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists
and technicians concerned with the investigation of new ways
of applying electrical energy.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles on studies carried out by
the staff of the Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya

Card 1/6

Problems of the Electrical (Cont.)

SOV/5186

laboratoriya elektricheskoy obrabotki materialov Akademii nauk SSSR (TsNII-ELEKTROM AN SSSR) (Central Scientific Research Laboratory for the Electrical Machining of Materials of the AS USSR) in searching for new applications of electrical energy. The results of these studies include: the dimensional machining of dielectrics and the utilization of electric pulsed discharges in carrying out certain chemical reactions, new information on processes occurring on electrodes and in the interelectrode space during short pulsing, and some new data on the technological processes in metal machining by electric current pulses. Much attention is paid to the analysis of the operation of power-supply sources used in the electrical machining and arc welding of metals. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

3

Card 2/6

PECHURO, P.S., MERKU'YEVA, A.P., GRISHINA, G.A., BURMISTROVA, E.F.,
DALINA, M.A.

Dissociation of fluid petroleum products in an electric discharge.

Report presented at the 12th Conference on high molecular weight
compounds, devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62

PECHURO, S.S., inzh.

Results of testing a rotary kiln for the burning of gypsum by the
counterflow method. Stroimash. 8 no.1:20-22 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Kilns, Rotary)
(Gypsum)

BLOKH, G.S.; ZABREBNEVA, A.V.; ZUBAREV, K.A.; ~~FECHURO~~, S.S.; TVOROGOVA,
Ye.L.; GNATYUK, T.A.

Producing gypsum fiber sheets on round-screen sheet-making
machines. Stroi. mat. 8 no.2:15-17 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Gypsum products)

FECHURO, S.S., inzh.

Seminar on the use of gypsum in construction. Strod.
mat. 9 no. 8:34-35 Ag'63. (MFA 17:5)

PECHURU, Solomon Saulovich; RATINOV, V.B., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.; NESMISLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Production of gypsum tiles, blocks, and boards] Proizvodstvo
gipsovykh plit, blokov i panelei. Moskva, Proftekhnizdat,
1963. 208 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gypsum products)

ANASTASIADI, A.P.; BOROVSKIY, V.R.; VYBORNOV, G.V.; KOPELYANSKIY,
G.D.; MAK, I.L.; PECHUR, S.S.; PIYEVSKIY, I.M.;
RACHEVSKAYA, K.D.; KEYZNER, Yu.B.; RYBAK, L.L.; TSEPELIOVICH,
M.R.; SHUMAKHER, L.I.; YUSHKEVICH, M.O. [deceased]; AGEYENKO,
Yu.G., nauchnyy red.; BELUGIN, A.T., nauchnyy red.; KOGAN,
G.S., nauchnyy red.; KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., nauchnyy red.;
MITSKEVICH, M.I., nauchnyy red.; SILENOK, S.G., nauchnyy red.;
TRILESNIK, Z.Ye., nauchnyy red.; ZUBAREV, K.A., glav. red.;
TROFIMOV, I.P., red.; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., glav. red.; BALAT'YEV,
P.K., red.; KITAYEV, Ye.N., red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., red.;
ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., red.; KHOLIN, I.I., red.; CHERKINSKAYA,
R.L., red.; RCDIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the production of gypsum and gypsum products] Spra-
vochnik po proizvodstvu gipsa i gipsovykh izdelii. [By] A.P.
Anastasiadi 1 dr. Pod red. K.A.Zubareva. Moskva, Gosstroj-
izdat, 1963. 464 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gypsum) (Gypsum products)

VOLZHENSKIY, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; PECHURO, S.S.

Requirements of industrial construction and the gypsum
industry. Strci. mat. 10 no.1:15-18 Ja'64. (MIKA 17.5)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo instituta po
proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh
materialov (for Pechuro).

PECHURO, S.S., inzh.

Gypsum plant in Vaujours (France). Stroi.mat. 10 no. 8:39-40 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

PIYEVSKIY, Iosif Moiseyevich; PECHURO, Solomon Saulovich;
ROGOVOY, N.I., nauchn. red.

[Speedy drying of gypsum products and plaster products
with filler] Skorostnaia vushka gipsovykh i gipsobeton-
nykh izdelii. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1965. 129 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

PECHUROVA, N.I.; KOVBA, I.M.; IPPOLITOVA, Ye.A.

Reaction of ammonium hydroxide with uranyl nitrate and sulfate.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:918-922 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

PECHVRO, S. S.

27780. PECHVRO, S. S. --- Opredeleniye sostava obozhzhewnogo gipsa i material'nyy
balans prodvktov degidratantsii. Mest. Stroit. Materialy, 1948, Vyp. 10, S. 35-37

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949.

PECHURO, S. S., Eng.

Plaster of Paris

Plaster of Paris construction materials. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 1 , No. 6, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Incl.

PECHURO, S.S.; SHNEYDER, V.Ye.; KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., nauchnyy red.;
YARSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.izd-va;
IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industry's demands in the quality of mineral raw materials;
handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu
mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-va lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. №.50.
[Gypsum] Gips. Izd.2., perer. 1959. 40 p. (NIRI 12:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Ore--Sampling and estimation)

PANYUTIN, Aleksey Georgiyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; PECHURO, S.S.,
nauchnyy red.; SHPAYER, A.L., red.izd-va; STEPANOVA, E.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Using gypsum as wall material in constructing buildings of
few stories] Stroitel'nyi gips v stenovykh konstruktsiakh
maloetazhnykh zdanii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Gypsum) (Walls)

ZUBAREV, K.A., inzh.; MACHURO, S.S., inzh.

Design of a continuous gypsum kiln. Stroi. mat. 5 no.1:39 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)
(Gypsum) (Kilns)

S/081/62/000/018/003/059
B101/B166

AUTHORS: Pechurova, N. I., Kovba, L. M., Ippolitova, Ye. A.
TITLE: Isotope and ion exchange between uranate precipitates and the ions of alkali elements
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 37 - 38,
abstract 18B243 (In collection: Issled. v obl. khimii urana.
M., Mosk. un-t, 1961, 108 - 120)

TEXT: The isotope and ion exchange between uranates precipitated from the solution at 22 - 85.6°C and the ions of alkali metals reaches equilibrium within 30 min. The isotope exchange between uranates of Na, K, Rb, and Cs with the equivalent quantity of the corresponding chlorides from the solutions is 21.68 - 83.38 % and 28 %, respectively. The degree of isotope exchange increases with increasing temperature. The ion exchange of lithium uranate with Na^+ , Rb^+ , and Cs^+ drops in this order from 8 to 2% which, in the authors' opinion, is associated with the increasing difference of the ion radii. The ion exchange of sodium uranate with K^+ , Rb^+ , and Cs^+ is 30, 20, and 30 %, respectively; that of potassium uranate with Na^+ and

Card 1/2

Isotope and ion exchange ...

S/081/62/000/018/003/059
B101/B186

Cs^+ is 40 and 30; and that of cesium uranate with Na^+ and Rb^+ is 20 and 64 %, respectively. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/010/019/085
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Ippolitova, Yc. A., Bereznikova, I. A., Pechurova, N. I.,
Danilov, V. P.

TITLE: Composition studies of calcium, strontium and barium uranate precipitations, formed at different pH values of the solution

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 93, abstract
10V17 (Sb. "Issled. v obl. khimii urana". M., Moek. un-t, 1961,
173 - 181)

TEXT: The composition of Ca, Sr and Ba uranates formed at different solution pH values has been investigated. By means of X-ray diffraction analysis it was found that only a few hydrolysed mono-uranate and di-uranate of Ca could be precipitated from the solution. When sediments got at pH 9.5 - 6.6 were calcined a solid solution was formed on U_3O_8 base. Chemical analysis of the precipitated Sr uranates obtained at pH values corresponding to inflection points on the potentiometric titration curves showed the formation of mono-, di-, tri- and hexa-uranates of Sr. Most of them were heavily hydrolysed. The composition of the precipitated uranates depends

Card 1/2

Composition studies of calcium, ...

3/081/62/000/010/019/085

B138/B101

on the order in which the reagent solutions are mixed. If a $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ solution is poured into an alkaline solution, orange-colored and partially hydrolysed mono-uranates (Sr) or di-uranates (Ca, Ba) are formed.. If the alkali is added to a $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ solution the precipitates are yellow and the more acid uranates are formed. The method of precipitating U in the form of the Ca uranate was checked by the action of the alkali in the presence of CaCl_2 . Using radioactive isotopes Ca^{45} and Na^{24} it was found that if NaOH was introduced into the reaction mixture the Ca uranate is formed, the Na^+ ions being only adsorbed by the precipitate. In the presence of CaCl_2 the uranium is precipitated more fully. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PECHY, Kalman,

Simple microtome-knife grinding machine. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.6:
660-663 Nov 55.

1. Szentesi Megyei Korhaz Prosekturaja.

(MICROTOMES

simple grinding machine for microtome knives)

PECHY, L.

PECHY, L. Remarks by a driver. p. 13.
Travels abroad with one's own car. p. 13.
Putting the Dongo into service was facilitated. p. 13.
ergye. Hungarian victory in Paris. p.(3) of cover.

Vol. 9, No. 13, July 1956.

AUTO-MOTOR
TECHNOLOGY
Bucapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

PECHY, László; KORZSOG, András

Synthesis of cetyl methacrylate polymers. Veszprem vegyip egy
kozl 3 no.1/4:145-152 '59

1. Veszpremi Vagyipari Egyetem Ásványolaj- és Szentechnologia
Tanszék.

PECHY, Laszlo

Petroleum engineering education and postgraduate training. Kem
tud kozl MTA 22 no.2:228-234 '64.

1. Chemical Industry University, Veszprem.

PECHY, Laszlo; SCHULTHEISZ, Zoltan; KORCSOG, Andras

Preparation and analysis of aluminum-lined insulating plates.
Veszprem vegyip egy kozl 3 no.1/4:133-144 '59

1. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Aszanyolaj- es Szentechnologia
Tanszek.

PECHY, LASZLO

Distr: 413d

Preparation of unsaturated hydrocarbons by the pyrolysis
of crude oil distillates. [Laszlo] Pechy and Gyorgy Gacsi
(Univ. Chem. Ind., Veszprem, Hung.). *Acta Chim. Acad.
Sci. Hung.* 2, 229-24 (1958).—The distillate
from Nagylengyel (Hungary) crude oil. It had a S content of 0.32 %, n_D^{20} 1.4442,
sp. gr. at 20° of 0.708, and a mol. wt. of 179. Pyrolysis in
the lab. at 850° yielded a gas contg. approx. 38% C_4H_4 ,
compared to approx. 10% obtainable by thermal cracking.
The C_4H_4 content of the pyrolysis product obtained at 780°
was 6-9%, at 810° 2-5%. The total olefin content of the
product made at 850° was 50-1%. G. J. Enyedi.

5
DA (WD)(NS)
BW (BW)

GK

PECHYULENE, O.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The zooplankton of the Trakay Lakes and its dynamics". Vil'nyus, 1959. 30 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Vil'nyus State U im V. Kapsukas), 150 copies (KL, No 12, 1959, 127)

PECHYULIS. I.

4728. PECHYULIS. I. Bor'ba s brutsel'ezom sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh. vil'nyus, 1954. 23 L. 30 sm. (m-vo kul'tury litov. ssr. resp. lektsionnyye byuro glav. upr. kul't.-prosvet. uchrezhdeniy. v pomoshch' lektoru). 800 ekz. bespl. -- otpech. mnogozhit. apparatom. na pravakh rukopisi. -- na litov. yaz -- (54-57400) 619:616,929,1

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

PECHYULIS, Yu. P.

PECHYULIS, Yu. P. --"Epizootiology of Brucellosis of Cattle and Certain Problems of Combating it under conditions of the Lithuanian SSR." (Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Acad Sci Lithuanian SSR, Inst of Biology , Inst of Husbandry and Veterinary Sci. Vilnius, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Sciences

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25/72
AUTHOR : Salnuska, ...; Pechyulin, ...; Kaushil'ko, ...
INST. : -
TITLE : Epizootiology, Diagnosis and Measures for the Control of Brucellosis in Cattle in the Lithuanian SSR.
ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Vopr. likvidatsii brutsellosza v Pribaltiysk. resp. i LSSR, vil'nyus, 1958, 7-12
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

* K.P.

CARD: 1/1

11

L 41199 66
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239820001-5
ACC NR: AP6010254 SOURCE CODE: 1070082/65/0007012/0038/0041

AUTHOR: Peciaik, Jozef (First lieutenant, Master engineer)

29

ORG: None

B

TITLE: Troubleshooting marine electronic equipment

SOURCE: Przeglad morski, no. 12, 1965, 36-41

TOPIC TAGS: electronic checkout, marine equipment, probability, statistic analysis

ABSTRACT: The author reviews methods for finding and correcting malfunctions in marine electronic equipment for communications and observation. The biggest problem is localizing the trouble, which may be done by taking measurements, elimination, interchanging units, comparison with equipment which is operating properly or inspection for external mechanical or electrical damage. Each of these methods has its limitations and considerable experience is needed for selection of the proper method or combination of methods. It is estimated that troubleshooting takes up about 75% of the total time required for repairing electronic equipment. The author proposes a method based on statistical probability theory for analyzing electronic operational data to pinpoint damage. The procedure is broken down into stages with the most probable trouble points being examined first. It is pointed out that better organization and planning is required as well as more high-quality training in troubleshooting to increase efficiency in locating and repairing electronic damage. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1 vmb

PECIAK, Lucja

Necessity of increasing in struggle against dustiness of the
headings in mines. Wadow gorn 14 no. 7/8;252-255 Jl-Ag '63.

PECIAK, Lucja, mgr inz.; KOZDROJ, Marian, dr inz.

Lower limit of the average time of spontaneous fire originating in dog hearings. Wiadom gorn 15 no.2: 59-61-2 F'64

FEDORONKA, Michal, inz., C.Sc.; LINEK, Kazimir, inz.; PEGIAR, Cyril, inz.

Potentiometric determination of the sulfuric acid and lactic acid present side by side. Chem zvesti 17 no.3:194-200 '63.

1. Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie Fyzikalnej a analytickej chemie, Bratislava, Mlynske nivy 37.

LINEK, Kazimir, inz.; PECIAR, Cyril, inz.

Determination of purine bases. Part 1: Determining the theophylline and 7-hydroxyethyltheophylline in waterless medium; determining the basic dissociation constants of both substances. Chem zvesti 16 no.9:692-700 S '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska 5.

LINEK, Kazimir, inz.; FEGIAR, Cyril, inz.; FEDORONKO, Michal, inz., CSc.

Determination of purine bases. Pt. 2. Chem zvesti 17 no.7:510-516 '63.

1. Chemicky ustav, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava, Dubravská cesta.

PECIAR, Cyril, inz.; LINEK, Kazimir, inz.

Potentiometric determining of simultaneous presence of theophylline
and theobromine. Chem zvesti 15 no.11/12:895-901 N-D '61.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Oddelenie fyzikalnej chemie a
analytickej chemie Chemickeho ustavu Slovenskej akademie vied,
Bratislava. Authors' address: Bratislava, Mlynske nivy 37, Chemicky
ustav, Slovenskej akademie vied.

SKARKA, Bohumil, inz.; PECIAR, Jozef

Con tribution to paper chromatography of ketosteroids. Chem
zvesti 17 no.6:449-450 '63.

1. Katedra technickej mikrobiologie a biochemie, Slovenska
vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

PECIAR, S.

MILITARY & NAVAL SCIENCES: GENERAL

Periodical NASA VEDA. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1958.

PECIAR, S. Cooperation between the Institute of Czech Linguistics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Slovak Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. p. 443.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

PECIAR, Stefan

The tasks of the Slovak Language Institute and the present state
of the Slovak linguistics. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.5:685-692 '61.

NAME, Stefan
SURNAME, Given Names

COUNTRY: Czechoslovakia

ACADEMIC DEGREES: Dr

AFFILIATION: Director of the Institute of the Slovak Language, SAV /Slovenská Akadémie vied/ (Ústav slovenského jazyka SAV), Bratislava

SOURCE: Bratislava, Náša Veda, Vol VIII, No 7, 1961, pp 385-387.

DATA: "Relationship Between the Czech and the Slovak."

CCS 5/15/1

PECIAR, V.

"Present state and future outlook of Polish bryology."

BIOLOGIA, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 12, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncl.

PECIAR, V.

"Clevea hyalina (Somfl.) Lindbg. rediscovered in Czechoslovakia."

BIOLOGIA, Slovenska akademia vied, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 12, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncl.

CONFIDENTIAL

Revised 10/20/86
Source: FBI - Boston, MA

Information contained herein is unclassified

DATE: 10/20/86 BY: FBI - BOSTON, MA

REASON: Confidentiality, Source, FBI - Boston, MA
Classification: Unclassified
Distribution: FBI - Boston, MA

PECIAR, Vojtech

Metzgeria fructiculosa (Dics.) Evans, a new Czechoslovak liverwort.
Biologia 15 no.2:125-128 '60. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Botanicky ustav Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava,
(Liverworts) (Czechoslovakia--Metzgeria)

PECIAR, Vojtech

Funaria mediterranea Lindb. and Phascum curvicolum Hedw., rare
species of the Slovak bryoflora. Biologia 15 no.5:362-365 '60.
(ERAI 9:11)

1. Botanicky ustav University Komenskeho, Bratislava.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--FUNARIA)
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--PHASCUM)

PECIAR, Vojtech

Tortula velenovskyi Schiff in new Slovak localities. Biologia
15 no.10:790-794 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Botanicky ustav Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--TORTULA VELENOVSKYI)

PECCICI, G.

IN 161116

RUMANIA/Petroleum - Oil Wells

Jan/Feb 50

Efficiency, Industrial

"Methods of Secondary Recuperation," G. Peccici,
Engg, 5 pp

"Petrol si Gaze" No 1

Describes phenomena caused by decreasing of pressure in oil fields. Gas separation and increase of solution viscosity are results of phenomena.

Recuperation factor of ordinary operational methods varies from 8 to 25% of initial volume of oil in field. To increase recuperation factor, Peccici suggests secondary methods with aid of shafts and

FID

161116

RUMANIA/Petroleum - Oil Wells (Contd) Jan/Feb 50

galleries or with drilling. Describes both methods, evaluates their advantages and shortcomings, and gives final recuperation factor for each system.

FDD

161116

MOLLOV, N.; HAIMOVA, M.; TSCHERNEVA, N.; PECIGARGOVA, N.; OGNJANOV, I.;
PANOV, P.

On alkaloids of *Aconitum ranunculaceofolium*. Dokl. Bolg. akad.
nauk 17 no.1:251-254 '64.

1. Vorgelegt von B. Kurtev, korrig. Mitglied der Akademie.

POL.

3174

834.994.3

Pasikiewics M. Properties of Balsamic Pine Resin and of Distillation Products

"Własności balsamicznej żywicy sosnowej i produktów jej destylacji". Roczniki Nauk Leśnych. Tom 3. 1953, PWRIL, pp. 3-38, 17 tabs.
Studies hitherto carried out over the composition and properties of pine resin have concerned a raw material obtained in natural conditions differing from those effective in Poland. For this reason, more than 1800 samples of resin were analyzed from distilleries and experimental centres throughout the country. Characteristic properties are given for the four basic qualitative types of resin — dry, mucilaginous, semi-fluid and fluid — as also the characteristic properties and chemical composition of the basic resin components — turpentine and colophony. The most modern uses of both turpentine and colophony are discussed.

B.I.

PECIKOZA, S.

"Some problems connected with the theme of the firing platoon in attack."
Vojni Glasnik, Beograd, Vol 7, No 12, Dec 1953, p. 17

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

PACINA, L.

Numerical computation of elements of canonical two-terminal networks.

P. 53. (SLABOPRUVINY PBZCR.) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 19, No. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EIAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

NEMEC, Adolf; PECINA, Ladislav

Experience with the application of an azotobacterial preparation in potato bacterization. Rost výroba 9 no.7/8:
725-727 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Ustřední kontrolní a zkusební ústav zemědělský, Praha.

PFCINA, Pavel, dr. (Ripska 25, Praha 3)

Bibio benesi sp.n. (Diptera, Bibionidae), a new march-fly
found in the High Tatra Mountains. Cas entom 59 no.1:74-79 '62

1. Chair of Systematic Zoology, Faculty of Natural Science,
Charles University, Praha.

HOREJS, Jiri; SVOBODA, Josef; PECINA, Vaclav; HORACEK, Rudolf; HOREJSOVA, Milena

Reports of the branch organizations of the Association of Czechoslovak
Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.2:122-126
'62.

LEPIL, Oldrich; SVOBODA, Josef; CERNY, Gabriel; PECINA, Vaclav; PROCHAZKA,
Jiri

Activities of the branches of the Association of Czechoslovak
Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.6:
370-373 '62.

KOSTAL, Rostislav; MOREJS, Jiri; VEJSADA, Frantisek; LEPIL, Oldrich;
PECINA, Vaclav; LAITOCH, Miroslav; VESELY, Frantisek;
KLEIN, Tomas

The activities of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians
and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.4:252-258
'62.

PECINAR, M.

Should the waters of the Drina River be shifted to Lake Scutari or should they be used as they run in their natural course? p. 2.
(Izgradnja, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EKAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

PECINAR, Miladin, prof., dipl. inz.

A special case of the groundwater movement in the Karst. ~~Karst~~ Pecinar
15 no.5:189-195 My '63.

PECINAR, Miladin, prof.ing. (Beograd); PERIC, Jovan, ing. (Beograd)

Possibilities of increasing the production of electric power
in the Perucica Hydroelectric Power Plant. Elektroprivreda 14
no.11/12:563-571 N-D '61.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239820001-5

PECINAR, Milen, prof. inz.

A case of the manifold use of water. Elektroprivreda OT no. 61 PR. 4.
Je '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239820001-5"

PECINKA, D., inz.

Effect of remanent magnetism on the determination of
the magnetic weighting compound granulation. Paliva
44 no. 4:104-107 Ap '64.

1. Coal Research Institute, Pokusne pradlo, Ostrava -
Kuncicky.

PECINKA, D., inz.

Magnetic loading devices for heavy-liquid coal preparation plants. Paliva 42 no.2:52-55 F '62.

1. Vedecko-vyzkumný učelný ustav, Pokusné pradlo, Ostrava - Kuncicky.

FECINKA, D., inz.; BROZ, M.

Characteristics of the cylindrical slot sorter CKD-Slany for raw coal sorting. Paliva 42 no.12:359-361 D '62.

1. Vedecko-vyzkumny uhelny ustav, Pokusne pradlo, Ostrava-Kuncicky.

PECINKA, D., inz.

Efficiency of the electromagnetic band separator in recuperation
of the weighting agent. Paliva 41 no.9:376-381 S '61.

1. Vedecko-vyskumný uhelny ustav, Pokusne pradlo, Ostrava -
Kuncicky.

FECINKA, D., inz.

Pocket magnetic analyzer for regeneration control in heavy liquid preparation plants. Paliva 41 no.10:314 0 '61.

1. Pckusne pradlo, Vedecko-vyzkumny uhelny ustav, Ostrava - Kuncicky.

PECINKA, Drahomir, inz.

"Vibratory conveyers" by A.Czubak. Reviewed by Drahomir Pecinka.
Uhli 7 no.4:151 '65.

PECINKA, E.

Flax, the most profitable industrial crop of mountainous regions.

p. 28 (Rolnicke Hlasy, Vol. 11, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 2,
February 1958